#### THE ERIE INQUEST.

SERVICES OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL. TESTIMONY OF JOHN J. CISCO, W. H. PECKHAM, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, HORACE F. CLARK, PRESIDENT WATSON, C. H. TWEED, SIMON STEVENS, AND OTHERS-THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE NOT AN ERIE AGENCY-GEN. SICRLES'S DEALINGS

WITH GEN. BARLOW. Varied and pointed testimony was taken by the Frie Investigating Committee yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The special theme of the morning session, the financial stability of the Erie and the character of the present directors, was discussed by John J. Cisco, S. L. M. Barlow, C. C. Clark, G. P. Morosini, and Herace F. Clark, while the pauses were filled and the proceedings varied by a personal explanation from Wheeler H. Peckham and a few political reminiscences by the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden. At the evening session President Watson, C. H. Tweed, Simon Stevens, George Crouch, and John E. Parsons testified mainly in regard to the Attorney-General's cooperation with Gen. Sickles in securing the everthrow of the eld directory. Mr. Shearman's testimony on Saturday had evidently caused some uncasiness, for most of the witnesses busied themselves in parrying his thrusts.

Mr. Cisco, who was Director Hall's successor, had approved of the last dividend because he had had confidence in the present managers of the road, and had considered the 21 per cent commission on the lean on the convertible bonds a reasonable charge. Mr. Peckham explained that Mr. Shearman's inference that he had divided a fee of \$10,000 with Gen. Barlow, and had secured the discharge of the Grand Jury, was utterly without foundation.

Mr. Tilden repudiated the statement that the Democratic State Committee had received money from the Erie Company or from Jay Gould. "Tweed and the Erie gang " were " selash and rapacious," and of no service to the Committee, and there was an armed neutrality between himself and them. sould and Tweed might have contributed toward the election expenses of Senators and Representatives, but the Committee had had no share in such enestronable transactions;

S. L. M. Barlow referred to the correctness of the Company's statements at the time the dividend was declared, and S. P. Morisini, formerly an Eric auditor, repeated what he said on Saturday on the same subject. C. C. Clarke expressed ignorance regard ing lobbying at Albany, and Herace F. Clark, President of the Lake Shore Railroad, closed the morning session by comparing the expenses of his own road with those of the Eric, and enlogizing the present Board of Directors of the latter road, who were not, however, largely interested in the success of their policy, but were very good "headlights to the

At the later session the Attorney-General in effect opened his defense. President Watson denied Mr. Shearman's assertion that a friend of Gen. Barlow had suggested that it would be "the right thing to pay the Attorney-General \$10,000 for his services C. H. Tweed, a lawyer, who was present during the interview between Gen. Barlow and Messrs. Belden and Hayes, gave an account of the conversation in regard to the "Lord Gordon" litigation. Simon Stevens, formerly foreman of the Grand Jury, gave his version of the occurrences which Mr. Shearman had related. After comparatively unimportant testimony from two other witnesses, the Committee ad iourned to meet this morning.

Strange stories have been in circulation with regard to the final action of the Eric Investigating Committee. One was to the effect that several directors had been approached by a person representing himself to be the agent of the Committee, and offering the Eric officials the privilege of writing the report for the sum of \$10,000. S. L. M. Barlow, when questioned in relation to the matter last evening, said that a short time since some of the directors were approached by a person who professed to act for the Committee, but whom he himself believed to be irresponsible and simply a "striker." This man offered to let the Erie Company manipulate the Committee's report for \$10,000.

# THE PROCEEDINGS.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN J. CISCO. John J. Cisco testified that he became a ector of the Eric Railway just after the coup d'clat, to place of Mr. Hall; he stated that he was present, as a lirector, at the meeting which authorized and directed the payment of \$30,000 to Wm. H. Vanderbilt, but was absent when the resolution directing the payment was passed; at the time the dividend was authorized he was present; beard the statements of the officers in relation o the condition of the road, and was in favor of declaring the dividend, as he had the utmost confidence in all the officers of the road, and in the correctness of the statements; he had nothing whatever to do with the corre spendence or negotiations which took place with Bis choffsheim & Co. in relation to the loan of \$19,000,000 in convertible bonds; he thought, however, that 24 per considered the transaction to be perfectly favorable and fair to the Eric Railroad Company. In reply to a ques tion from Mr. Babcock, Mr. Cisco said that he was not informed of the statement of a former auditor to the effect that the surplus earned during the first six

months of 1872 amounted to only \$79,000. TESTIMONY OF WHEELER H. PECKHAM. Wheeler H. Peckham stated that he had seen by a report of Saturday's proceedings that Thomas G. Shearman had sworn to his (Peckham's) having divided a fee of \$10,000 with Attorney-General Barlow, and further, of the transaction they had been discharged. All he could say, he continued, was that this statement of Mr. Shear man was untrue and wholly without foundation; no part of his fees were ever divided with the Attorney-General, either directly or indirectly, and in that case of any other he never acted as agent for Geo. Bariow. Mr Peckham further testified that he had no knowledge of any sums ever having been paid by Mr. Gould or any officer of the Eric Company to Gen. Barlow, and as far as one man can be certain of another, he was positive that no money was ever improperly paid the Attorney-General: witness had no relations with the Grand Jury of which Stephens was foreman, and had nothing to de in the remotest degree, with the discharge of that Grand

The Hon. Samuel J. Tilden testified that he had been the Chairman of the Democratic Committee since 1866, and he could state positively that no money, derived either from Gould or any one connected with the Erie Company, was ever paid into the treasury of that Com mitter; in some instances contributions had been made to the Committee by Wm. M. Tweed, one contribution being to the amount of \$5,000; this amount might have been for the election of Gov. Hoffman; he did not think that Tweed contributed anything in 1870 or thereafter: Tweed was not a member of the Committee, and as a general thing his bills against the State Committee were greatly in excess of the amount he contributed; a trainond of ruffians was sent to Rocherter during the Con vention of 1870, but the witness was not aware that their fare was paid by the Eric Company; they were sent, at all events, in hostility to the witness, for his watch and chain were stolen by one of them; the Tweed and Erle gang hadmever been of the least service to the Committee, but quite the reverse; they were selfish and raous, and an armed neutrality had jat all times exbetween them and the witness; no money, to his knowledge, had been sent to the different districts in the State by the Erie Company for the purpose of elect-

In abover to questions by Mr. Wight. Mr. Tilden stated that the Committee had nothing to do with the contributions to the Senators in the election of 1871; he had heard rumors of money having been sent by the Erre company during that election, but had no personal knowledge of the fact; Gould or Tweed might have contributed to the election of Senators and Representatives tributed to the election of Senators and Representatives without the intervention of the Central Committee; that Committee sedom took part in such elections, which were left altegether to local committees; no free tickets were furnished any person to Rochester in 1870 by the Committee. The witness had always supposed that the roughs had stolen the tickets to Rochester, and if the remaining the committee of the Convention it was fone without the knowledge of the General Com-

mittee, nor did any of the members of that body receive a pass.

S. L. M. Barlow testified: When Mr. Watson assume Presidency of the road a thorough examination of the books was made, and it was then ascer tained that the earnings were large enough to declare both dividends; this second posting was totally different

from that made by Morosini.
C. C. Clark testified that he had been Treasurer of the Hudson River and New-York Central road for the past two years; he was not aware that any payments had been made to Barber, Van Vechlen, or John B. Dutcher by that railroad; amounts are paid weekly to the latter by that railroad; amounts are paid weekly to the latter person on a cattle contract, but no other amount was paid him by the road, except \$2.000 for hotel expenses at Albany; no money could have been paid without his knewledge, and be was positive that \$50,000 was never paid to William II. Vanderbilt, or any one else, for legislative expenses, to defeat the Pro Rata Freight bill; he had seen statements in the newspapers that unusual amounts of money had been spent at Albany by the Company for legal expenses in 1872, but had no other knowledge of the affair.

Giovanni P. Morosini testified that the surplus of \$79,000 which, as he had previously, stated, resulted from an estimation of the earnings for the first six months of 1872, remained after the \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per cent dividend on preterred stock. In answer to a question by Mr. Batiow as to the reason of his leaving the Eric R. tirced, the witness replied that he resigned because President Watson desired him to become a spy. This led to some severe

desired him to become a spy. This led to some sever-remarks from Mr. Barlow.

TESTIMONY OF HORACE F. CLARK. Horace F. Clark testified that he had been in the railroad business for 10 years, and had never had any con-

nection with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, but had a general knowledge of its affairs, past and present, as a matter of railroad history; he dewas by no means positive, as he had recently had no transactions with either the Eric or the Atlantic and Great Western; to the best of his knowledge and belief, however, the Atlantie and Great Western Company, from its reorganization, was controlled by McHenry and other English capitalists, and they had the credit of also owning a controlling interest in the new corporation; he supposed that the majority of the stock of that Company and the Eric is now owned by McHenry and Bischoffshelm; he supposed also that the stock of that Atlantic and Great Western Endroud was worthless, with or without its connections; he would not accept it as a gift; under the dimmisshed rates of freight he did not believe that the Atlantic and Great Western Endroud with its heavy grades can earn an interest on its debig; the increase of operating expenses upon rull-ways are gharmin; gross carnings have increased somewhat, but by no means in proportion to expenses; is that the result has been a diminution of net earnings; in the witness's opinion, legal expenses are properly part of the operating and not the construction expenses; if would be more proper, in his estimation, to charge fuel burned to construction account than to so charge fuel burned to construction account than to so charge legal expenses, or the former does add a little to the ballast of the road by filling it his, he did not believe, taking into account all the expenses, that the Eric could be operated as cheaply as the Lake Shore road as compared with that and by the Lake Shore road as compared with that and by the Eric, with a view to proving the fact that the difference in the price of coal would render the running cost of the Eric much less. But as an offset to this, Mr. Chark maintained that the wide gauge of the Eric would more than overbalance the cheapness of its first. A question asked the witness in relation to the present our forcers of the road drew forth a long and somewhat animated discussion between Mr. Barlow and himself. Mr. Chark was snown the list of directors and proceeded to give his opinion of each in recard to their filmess for the positions: Gov. M Great Western : to the best of his knowledge and belief however, the Atlantie and Great Western Company, from

he thought that Mesers. Duncan and Burlew were he two leading and controlling members of the Board, and they were operating in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Rainroad. Mr. Barlow asked him it he thought for a moment any one could control or influence Mr. Warson against his better judgment, and he replied that he old not. The list comprised the names of men of high standing and indicates the firm and he replied that he old not. The list comprised the names of men of high standing and indicates the firm and the fought they were serviceable, as headinghts are to engines.

Mr. Barlow then intimated that he could prove that one or two directors of the Lake Shore had for some time been "short" of slock. Mr. Clark replied that if he could do so, which he very much consided, and would be good enough to mention the names of such directors, they would be directors of that road no longer. Mr. Barcock of the Committee saw no resevancy in the discussion of this subject.

Mr. Barlow proceeded to point out in detail the peculiar reasons for which each director of the Eric Rainway and been chosen. Mr. Watson had been recommended by Horace F. Clark; Mr. Lansing had been chosen because it was necessary to have a director at Buffilo; ex-Gov. Morgan, because he was a man of undoubted integrity and above suspicion; Mr. Bryne was surgested as being an acknowledged opponent of Me. Henry; Mesers. Rainsdell and Diven were retained, it being considered well to retain in office at least one or two of the old Board.

TESTIMONY OF P. H. WATSON. P. H. Watson, President of the Eric Railway, in reply to questions asked by Mr. Stickney, testified: I did not tell Mr. Shearman that a friend of Gen. Barlow had been to me and suggested that it would be the right thing, in consequence of the services rendered by Gen. Barlow to the Company, to give him a general retainer of \$10,000, and that I peremptorily declined; I know Mr. shearman has stated that I said so, but I have no such recollection; I have no recollection of any conversation with Mr. Shearman of that character; reference with Mr. Shearman of that character; reference was made by me to a sum of \$10,000, which was said to have been paid to Gen. Barlow by Gen. Sickles, and which I afterward ascertained was given him not as a fee for services rendered, but for distribution among counsel engaged in compassing the overthrow of Gould; I said that I had heard many gentlemen speak of Gen. Barlow in very high terms, and I suggested that a resolution touching the payment of the money to him, together with Gen. Barlow's letter in explanation thereof, should be entered upon the minutes of the Board of Directors; the entries were imade, and as you request I shall produce the minute-book and the letter; I do not remember to have had any other conversation relating to other connect fees; indeed I aid not charge my memory with recollecting; no one suggested that I should pay Gen. Barlow \$10,000 as a fee.

s a fee.
To Gen. Barlow—I never had any connection with you a regard to Eric business; I have no recollection that

are bad.

Gen. Harlow-I will refresh your memory. It appeared n the tooks of the Eric Railroad Company that I received \$10,000 for services rendered. When I learned of he fact I wrote you explaining that the money was not or services rendered, but for disbursement, specifying he disbursements. Is that so?

the discursements. Is that so?

Witness-Yes.
To Mr. Lincolu-No one suggested to me that it would be for the interest of the Erie to retain Gen. Barlow, nor that he was cutilled to compensation because of anything he had done for the Company, or left undone; I have no recollection of any such conversation as Mr. Shearman states took place between him and me.

TESTIMONY OF C. H. TWEED. Charles H. Tweed, lawyer, of the firm of Southmayd Choate & Tweed, was called by Gen. Barlow. He testi fied: I remember being at Ger. Barlow's house one evening in April, 1872; some time in the course of the afternoon, Mr. Southmayd handed me this letter:

afternoon, Mr. Southmayd handed me this letter:

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1872.

My DEAR SIR: Some one from Gould is coming to see me this evening "to give me some valuable information which may influence me in the suit." I have an idea it may be some release given by the Company. I want a witness to be present. Can't you come to my house at a quarter before 8 or stop here before 4 to day. If you can't come, will you send young Butler or some trustworthy person from your office! Answer. Yours,

Office of Barlow, Hyatt & Oiney, Counselors at Law, No The Witness-Mr. Southmayd said that he had some engagements which prevented him from going, and he engagements which prevented his room a song, and a requested me to go; I went to Gen. Barlow's house a little before 8 o'clock that evening; soon after I arrived Mr. Hayes and Mr. Beiden came in; Mr. Hayes spoke to Gen. Barlow, and then introduced Mr. Beiden to him, saying at the same time that Mr. Beiden was authorized to speak for or represent Mr. Gould; Gen. Barlow then introduced them to me, stating that he had engaged me to attend, and that I was in his confidence; Gen. Barlow asked if Mr. Beiden was not formerly associated with Mr. Fisk; Mr. Beiden was not formerly associated with Mr. Fisk; Mr. Beiden said he was; Gen. Barlow next said, "Mr. Hayes has stated to me that you wished to make some representation to me." Mr. Beiden then spoke of the Gerdon-Gould suit; of the manner in which "Lord" Gordon obtained money from Gould, and of Beiden's efforts to recover the same; that he believed "Lord" Gordon was "tender"—that is, was he not to be trusted; that he did not own so much Erie stock as was at first beileved, and they had sent to England to make inquiries about him, as they had heard that Gordon's suit was premoted through Gen. Barlow in (Beiden) was propared to make slatements concerning Gordon's character; there was no point in Beiden's story except that if Gen. Barlow wished to know about Gordon's character, and the interview ended.

TESTIMONY OF SIMON SIEVENS. requested me to go; I went to Gen. Barlow's house a

TESTIMONY OF SIMON STEVENS.

Simon Stevens testified: A few days ago I was David Dudley Field's office; Mr. Shearman was also there; Mr. Field remarked to me, "Stevens, did you not see a letter on Sickles's table, from Gen. Barlow, de manding \$100,000 for services rendered?" Mr. Field's manner was jocular, and as I took no notice of his ques tion I made no answer; I did not think it worth while to answer it; I burst out laughing; I never said I saw such a letter on Sickles's table; Gen. Sickles engaged me to look over some accounts; he showed me different letters from time to time; one, I recollect, was a state

more pay.

Geo. Barlow-I stated that Smith had received enough, Tremain enough, but that Hale had rendered great services and he ought to receive further compen-

great scryices and he out it to receive further compensation.

The witness continued: I do not know that Gen. Barlow demanded any compensation for services rendered, but I have heard gossip to that effect.

Gen. Barlow—I wish you would let the Committee know by whom the gossip was indulged in.

Witness—Well, it was only rumor; in that letter, if I recollect rightly, you stated that \$2,00 more was required; that letter I refer to has been published; I now understand that letter to have meant that \$12,00 was necessary; that the \$10,000 received being disbursed \$2,000 more was needed; I did not understand it to be meant as a demand for a fee.

To Mr. Carter, counsel for Gen. Barlow—Mr. Field's question I treated as a joke; it is for you to judge between my statement and Mr. Shearman's; Mr. Field often put the same question to me, and I as often treated it as a joke.

Mr. Stickney-Have you learned that moneys came to Gen. Barlew through other persons, as stated by Mr.

Sherman I Witness (after some hesitation)—Last Fall I was foreman of the Grand Jury; just before the close of the term I received a letter in relation to public officers receiving fees, and was directed to examine the books in the Controller's office; my particular attention was directed to ascertain whether Wheeler H. Peckham had not divisted his fees with Attorney-General Barlow; I visited the Department of Finance that morning and spoke to Deputy Controller Storrs about my seeing the books; at his suggestion I returned the next morning and saw, Mr. Green, who appeared unwilling to grant my request, and I was obliged to demand that I should be allowed to see the books as foremanned the Grand Jury; I looked over them and almost immediately after I got to the Grand Jury, Assistant District-Autorney Sulivan informed me and my fellow-jurors that it had been discovered that the prolongation of our term was lliegal; we were then discipancy guident of the controller of the new Grand Jury. (after some hesitation)-Last Fall I was fore

Jury.

To Mr. Lincoln—I have destroyed that letter; I decline to state what signature was subscribed to it because I received it as foreman of the Grand Jury in the Grand Jury room, and it was marked "confidential;" I knew the name well; know it now; yet I had doubts as to the genuineness of the signature; I stated the substance of the letter to Mr. Field but did not disclose the writers name; any information Mr. Shearman has about that letter he must have got from some other source; I did not state that the Grand Jury was discharged sudenly because of some information which it became denly because of some information which it became possessed of; then, Sickies showed me a letter from ten Barlow stating that he had paid Speaker Smith \$1,300 or Jan. 1, 1872; I remarked that he (Smith) received it just in time; but (haughine) I was just as serious when made that remark as I am now.

George Crouch, formerly a reporter, testified that while investigating the working of the "Gold Ring" ne became acquainted with Fisk & Gould; at the request of parties in England interested in the Eric Road, he made a personal visit of inspection over it, and reported to them certain facts which were subsequently pub lished in the New-York papers; the effect of such pul cation was to raise the value of the stock; Mr. Gould then came to me and wished me to continue to represent of the road in their proper light; but I found out soon after that there was mismanagement, and that the directors blamed Goold; I went to England; Fisk discovered that Goold had determined to get rad of him and reorganize the Board; Fisk fold me that he was willing to make terms with the English stockholders and instructed me to try and bring that about; I went to London for that purpose and while there received news of Fisk's death; I then changed my plan; I found the majority of the stockholders were in favor; of Fisk and opposed to Goold and being aware of the feeling among the could directory I told the English stockholders to treat with them for the overthrow of Goold; having arranged everything. I telegraphed to Sickles, and he responded immediately; I told film that the English stockholders were anxious to hear from tim; he said he had been to Albany, had seen his men, and and ind his pipes; after some conversation, I decided that Sickles would make a good figure-head for the officerent members of the Board to him who had agreed to act against Goold, and who did not object to Sickles's knowing them, and Sickles made arrangements to pay them for their resignations, on condition that they elected men nominated by McHenry and Bischoffsheim and Goldsmith of London, who would furnish use noney necessary to effect the object; the money was distributed by Sickles and Barlow; McHenry's object was to benefit the Atlantic and Great Western, he believed, was pfundered under the Gould administration; that, in fact, Gould wanted to throw it into bankruptey so that he could get hold of it; I know Sickles received, of the road in their proper light; but I found out

TESTIMONY OF JOHN E. PARSONS. John E. Parsons testified: During last Winter it was thought that proceedings might be taken by the Bar Association against David Dudley Field; a friend of Mr. Field came to me and, in the course of our interview, said, "Would you believe that Gen. Barlow has received a bribe?" I said, "I would not;" he said that Gen Barlow had received a bribe; that there had been a contract between Fisk, Gould, Belden, and Hayes, so that monthly payments should be made to Gen. Barlow; the statement; I told him I would not credit it, and that I would see Gen. Barlow and, if possible, get at the truth of the statement; by arrangement I had Gen. Hayes meet me in Gen. Barlow's office; there Gen. Barlow questioned Mr. Hayes office; there del. Barlow descende al. Ha in every conceivable fashion as to the statement that he (Barlow) had received bribes; Mr. Ha denied that he had ever made the statement attribu-to him; he said that he knew nothing whatever of truth; that before Mr. Barlow became Attorney-C Wight-Who was the friend of Mr. Field who

called upon you it has the friend of Mr. Field who The Witness-The Rev. Henry M. Field, brother of David Dudley Field.

# THE ENGLISH FORGERIES.

RECOVERY OF NEARLY \$250,000 IN U. S. BONDS. The capture of nearly \$250,000 of United States bonds, which had been obtained by Macdonnell, alias Bidwell, and associates in the late Bank of England forgeries, was made yesterday, the facts concerning

which are as follows: On March 5 last a trunk, said to contain wearing apsarel, old and in use, was delivered at the office of the North Atlantic Express Company, No. 4 Margate-st., London, by a person calling himself C. Lossing of Tunbridge Wells, England, and addressed to "Major George Matthews, New-York; to be kept in bond at the express office, No. 71 Broadway, until called for." The trunk was duly forwarded by the Express Company, and reached New-York by the steamship Cuba, March 20. The trunk was kept in bond by the Company according to instruc tions until Saturday last, when a woman, calling hersel. Mrs. George Matthews, presented an order for its delivery, duly signed George Matthews. In the mean time the counsel for the Bank of England had received certain information regarding the trunk which led to its detention by the Company until yesterday, when it was taken possession of under an order of the Supreme Court, by Deputy Sheriff Nathaniel Jarvis, and on being opened and examined was ound to contain a quantity of wearing apparel, two gold watches, several miscellaneous articles, and three packages of United States Five-Twenty and Ten-Porty bonds,

olled up in soiled linen, amounting in all to \$220,950. The bonds were discovered to be identical in class mount, and numbers with those alleged by the Bank of England to have been obtained through the Bidwell forgeries. In the frunk were sino found cards and a card plate, on which is inscribed the name of George Bidwell, a variety of memoranda, hil's, etc. showing con clusively that it had been shipped by and belonged to

Out of the \$300,000 obtained from the Bank of England by these forgeries, all but about \$30,000 have now been recovered.

THE TAMMANY ELECTION. At a meeting of the Tammany Society, held est evening, the following officers were elected : Bact evening, the following officers were elected:

Sachems, John Kelly, John W. Chanler, Samnel J.,

Tiden, John Fox, Thomas Dunlap, Nathaniel Jarvis, ir.,

Abraid S. Hewitt, Abraham R. Lawrence, William C.,

Conner, Miles B. Andrus, Edward L. Domnelly, James B.

Nicholson, Wm. H. Wickham; Treasurer, Arthur Leary;

Sagamore, Chas. H. Haswell; Secretary, Joel O. Stevens;

Wiskinkie, John D. Newman.

THE UNITED STATES FRONTIER COMMISSION. SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 21 .- The United States Frontier Commission have arrived here after a long and fatiguing march from the Upper Rio Grande, having examined over 1,000 miles of the Upper Ino Grande Valley. Sessions were held at Loredo, San Rancho, Eagle Pass, Fort Clark, Brockettsville and Uvaide, a large amount of testimony on the Mexican and Indian raids being secured. Stock-raisers and settlers are gathering here, and an extended citting at this central point will close their operations on the border. It is expected that the Commission will leave for Washington in the early part of June next.

#### THE PANAMA REVOLUTION

DEPOSAL OF PRESIDENT NEIRA SHAM FIGHT-ONE MAN KILLED AND ONE INJURED -GEN. CORREOSO THE PROBABLE PRESIDENT. IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PANAMA, April 11.-That the youthful progress of the South American Republics must be dis" turbed by frequent disorders of greater or less severity appears as inevitable as that human infancy, unsoundly unwholesome disease. Among the patriots of Colembia, especially, it seems to have been settled that their country cannot rise to maturity without passing through a series of periodical tumuits, which, though usually dignified by the imposing name of revolutions, are seldom daugerous, and not often more than a temporary annoyance to those who are interested; while to unconcerned observers they are simply diverting. Politically, as well as physically, this is the region of exmore easily controlled than those of nature, cruptions of state are never suffered to reach such overwhelming intemperate ire of the most explosive Colombian demagogue is less awe-inspiring than the lightest caprice of a velcano, and the rudest overthrow of a constitution is a trifle compared with the faintest tremor of an earthquake. For these reasons the people of Panama-that is, the better class of them—being somewhat habituated to the chances of events of real magnitude, feel it necessary to express no sentiment beyond that of contemptuous derision in regard to a coup d'élat like that which is now in course of operation, laughing, perhaps, a little louder than the occasion really requires, in order to conceal from others the mortification they cannot help The revolution-for a revolution it really is, in spite of

the meanness of its agents and its purposes-affords so

good an example of the manner in which such move-

ments may be organized and executed, that a brief nar-

to make it successful may serve to throw a light on the

very fairly be taken as an average specimen of the so-called popular uprisings of this neighborhood, in which,

it should be understood from the beginning, the people

rative of its origin and of the simple expedients required

have no part worth mentioning, the whole being contrived and managed by "rings" whose reputation has not even the advantage of being doubtful. The State of Panama, being a commonwealth, is under the presidency of an officer who is, indeed, elected by the suffrages of the entire community; but the question whether he shall continue to hold his position for any particular period is one, as I shall presently show, which the people are spared the trouble of giving an opinion upon. That is regulated entirely by the particular "ring" which happens to be most powerful at the moment when a revolution is thought to be desirable. The ring of the present day is the elique of political speculators controlled by Gen. Correoso, who just now occupies the post of Colombia Minister to Nicaragua. Four years ago Gen. Correcto was chosen President of Panama, which office he held during the prescribed term, fulfilling its functions with energy and tirmness according to his friends: with cunning and audacity, according to his opponents. Both sides agree that he was skillful in managing the turbulent elements among the populace and the soldiery, and certain unsavory questions concerning his integrity are waived by common consent. Having ruled the State four years to his own satisfaction and that of his adherents, he wished, as rulers of greater eminence have been known to wish, for a prolongation of his power. But this, by the terms of the Constitution of Panama, was forbidden. No President can be immediately reflectedthat is, a period of four years must pass before he can again be a candidate for that particular office. But the Constitution is elastic, and can without difficulty be stretched by strong and unscrupulous hands so as to make the accomplishment of many apparently imp sible things a matter of little difficulty. A simple scheme, involving only a safe conspiracy, was all that was needed in the present case. At the election which took place last December, Gen. Correoso caused himself to be chosen Vice-President-against which there is no constitutional provision—succeeded in placing his relations and friends in positions where they would be serviceable in the development of his plan, and accepted the mission to Nicaragua, where he has since been actively engaged in the remodeling of treaties and the conception of new railway enterprises which may or may not arrive at fruition. The new President, Gen. Neira, was a man of excellent personal character, so far as I can learn, but of no experience in affairs of State, and not gifted with the peculiar inspiration required for a rapid mastery of South American politics. The absence of the Vice-President, white it conveniently screened the designs which have now become public from the general view, interfered in no way with either the working of his own plans or the executive machinery same time they earnestly urged that the National cess of precaution, four other officials, catled designados. are chosen to take the place of the chief magistrate, in case of need. Two of these, it may here be mentioned, were in the present case near relatives of Gen. Correoso. The business of the new State Government proceeded in smooth and regular order, with no indication of disturbance, until about a couple of weeks ago, when indications of dissatisfaction were first shown by the partisans of Correoso. Before any public manifestations were made, President Neira was privately approached, and requested to offer his resig tion-a proposition which he promptly and indignantly declined. When it was intimated to him that his removal was imminent in case he refused to withdraw quietly, he was incredulous, and declared his belief that no one would dare to use force with him. If he really held that opinion, and there seems to be no reason to doubt his sincerity, he was speedily undeceived. Last Saturday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, a detachment of the State troops, which were commanded by Gen. Rafael Aizpuru, a half-brother of Correoso, and also one of the designados, marched from their quarters in the suburbs entered the Government House, and seized the Presilent and Acting Secretary of State, whom they confined in one of the city barracks. Under the protection of this suddenly arrayed force, Senor D. Cervera, another designado, and also one of Correoso's kludred, who arrived opportunely from Aspinwall at the moment, was placed in the Presidential chair. There was nothing secret in the movement, and, at first, little excitement was created among the citizens. It was looked upon as an affair by no means out of the ordinary course of things, and the change was at once accepted as definite, and with complete indifference by the majority. A few extremely timid tradesmen closed their shops for an hour or two, but, in the afternoon, the city resumed as much activity as it ever exhibits. Senor Cervera visited the Supreme Court, the easy and complacent justices of which showed no hesitation in qualifying him for the position he had usurped. A stranger would have observed nothing in the appearance of the place, except possibly an unusual prevalence of armed sentinels at the outskirts, to indicate that a successful conspiracy had culminated. He might, however, have found infinite subject for mirth in two proclamations which were promptly issued by as the most superb examples of wild bombastic sound and fury that even the annals of South American revo lution can afford. The effusion of Gen. Aizpurn is per-

haps the only document on record of which no parody would be possible. It defies exaggeration. DAMASO CERVERA, the Fifth Substitute for the DAMASO CERVERA, the Fifth Substitute for the Executive Power of the Sovereign State of Panama.—To the Inhabitants of the State: A pointiest move, originating by the will of the people, has deposed Schor Gaoriel Nera from exercising the constitutional presidency. Having been called by the Supreme Court to take the place of said President, in my quality as the Fifth Substitute, I have taken charge of the Executive power. I solemnly offer to be the guardian of constitutional order and secure to all the inhabitants of the Isthmus the guarantees they are entitled to. My first desire will be to maintain peace, and to obtain it I will spare no sacrifice whatever. Such being the case, I invite all citizens and patriots to all me in my desire, which is purely the expression of a soul that is at once republican and respectful to the Constitution.

Panama, April 5, 1873.

RATABE ALZPURU—In the name of the Capital of the

respectful to the Constitution. PARASO CERVERS.

Panama, April 5, 1873.

RAFAEL ALZERU—In the name of the Capital of the Sovereign State of Fanama—To the Colombian usinon, and more especially to the inhabitants of the Isthmus:

The Liberal portion of the people of the State elected to the first magistracy Citizen General Gabriel Neira, whose services in the cause of the people made him at the time worthy of it. This same people, in exercise of their sovereignty and absolute rights, have to-day resolved to withdraw their confidence from him as their Chief Governor, but retaining for him all respect for his patriotism. A bloodless revolution has been necessary to carry this measure into effect. This is what patriotism calls for and makes us worthy of the name of Republicans. I neither pretend to nor will I accept anything which might compromise my personal independence. Yesterday I resigned my appointment as commander-in-chief of the State troops, and to-day that of the bost of Fourth Substitute to exercise

the Executive power, in order not to give place to the belief that an immoderate ambition was my motive, at a sacrifice of some of the interests of the people. This political revolution can in no way affect either constitutional order or any social or commercial interests whatever. Everything will go on as usual, because the people, always desirous of peace, cannot sacrifice it on any account. As true republicans we have followed the path pointed out by our reason—as sotdlers in defense of our cause, we will hold responsible for the events arising out of this revolution all those who forget the fulfillment of their duty. Let us salute together, then, fellow-citizens, the citizen in charge of the Executive power, Selico Damisso Gervera, with the cries of Hurrah for the Liberal party!! "Viva is Paz!!" Respect the law!!! RAFAEL AIZFURG. Panama, April 5, 1873.

As the evening of the 5th approached, a rumor arose that the event would not pass over as quietly as its pro-jectors had anticipated. A second "ring," an anti-Correoso party, had entered the field. This was composed of a small number of young men, not ill-supplied with funds, whose interests were adverse to the return of the ex-President or the elevation of any of his supporters. How to make a stand against the pretensions of Cervera. assisted as he was by the militia of the State, was a problem; but after a while the idea was conceived of ulisting the sympathies and cooperation of the national troops stationed within the city. It is true that any participation by them in this local quarrel was wholly illegal, a law having been passed six years ago by which the Government of the Union binds itself " to observe the strictest neutrality between the belligerent parties" under circumstances like the present. But this was not considered an insuperable manner the national soldiers were induced to act, no person knows positively, though everybody affects to believe that the leading officers were bribed. Toward 8 o'clock it was definitely given out that Col. Uzcategui of the Union battation had insisted that Senor Neura be unconditionally released, and had threatened to enforce his demand by violence, in case it should not be peacetully agreed to by 10 o'clock. This unexpected turn of affairs occasioned great excitement, and not a little apprehension. The Plaza of the Cathedral was occupied. a little before 2, by a body of the National troops, all the principal thoroughfares were blockaded, civilians being strictly confined to their houses, and no passage through the streets permitted on any protense. Meanwhile negotiations were in progress between the heads of the opposing parties, the result of which was that Senor Neira was in fact surrendered quietly, at least for the night, when suddenly, about H o'clock, a brisk discharge of rifles was opened upon the barracks in which Schor Neira had been held prisoner, The cause of this particular demonstration did not appear, and probably never will appear. Perhaps the sol diers of the Union thought it necessary to vindicate their valorous declamation by a show of active hostility, although the occasion for it had passed. It was a very harmless interchange of musketry. One person at a distance was accidentally killed and another was injured. and that was all. The troops on both sides sheltered themselves with admirable discretion, and, although the plastering and loose exterior woodwork of the buildings in which they were stationed suffered severely, not one of them underwent the least detriment further than soreness of the throat from shouting, cramp from the constrained position of prolonged hiding behind inadequate window-sills, and shoulders slightly bruised by the recoil of the rifles. I picked up a few balls, some days afterward, of the many that were scattered about the sidewalks. Some of them were marked with red stains; to some adobe, and the hair was only that which had been used in mortar. There was almost a Pickwickian tone in the tenderness with which these warriors looked out for the personal safety not only of themselves but of one another. Mr. Winkle, at Bath, announced that he was going to begin before taking off his coat. The national troops, at Panama, proclaimed, with loud cries, the advent of their howitzer, and it was not until the occupants of the barracks had retired to positious of triple security that the weapon was discharged against the most solid part of the structure. A large piece of plaster fell, amid the cheers of the assailants and the defiances of the besieged. Then, as it was growing extremely dark, and it was felt that some difficulty might be experienced in missing with certainty, the Union soldiery

were withdrawn to await the developments of the next Sunday passed without any visible action of the contending factions, but not without strenuous efforts on the part of leading citizens to put an end to the anomalous condition of affairs. It was a bitter commentary upon the disorganized state of politics and society here to find that many of these, while perfectly recognizing the lawlessness of the action by which Señor Neira had been deposed, and admitting it to have been the result of a plot inspired by Correoso, could suggest ne better remedy than the resignation of the outraged victim and his voluntary withdrawal from the country. At the pons should dismiss Neira from their custody, a gen eral pacification being next to impossible while they continued to hold him. This latter proposition was, after much discussion, assented to, upon the condition that the Revolutionary party should not lay hands upon him. As a measure of compromise, the prisoner was confided to the Peruvian Consul, in whose charge he still remains. But he has thus far resolutely refused to abdicate, and persists in calling himself President of Panama, which, undoubtedly, he legally is. The pressure upon him will, however, be irresistible, and sooner or later he will resign. Gen. Correoso is daily expected from Costa Rica, and on his arrival he will at once assume executive control. As he is not without the ort of skill which is useful in guiding and swaving the active part of this population, he will doubtless re tain it during the term for which Neira was chosen; a afterward, as there will then be no constitutional statele to his redication, he may repiace himself in pow four years more, making a virtually unbroken tenure twelve years. After reviewing all the circumstance the only cause for wonder hes in the fact that the n bitious ex-President thought it necessary to adopt a cuitous course to accomplish his end. With his inflace and opportunities, it would seem that he might cas have found means to pursue his career without any terruption whatever. But in the griny maze of Sou American politics there are mysteries within mysteric They may not be very difficult to penetrate, yet it hardly worth while for an outside observer to look you have found that which appears on the surface. Lejeu ne capas to chandelle. tain it during the term for which Neira was chosen; and

EXTENSION OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAIL-

For considerable time past the affairs of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company have been the subject of very general discussion in railroad and financial circles. The officers of the Company have not been very communicative, but it is officially announced that it is now on the point of complete organization. When all arrangements and consolidations are perfected the New-Jersey Southern will embrace the following

Farmingdale, the Tom's River and Watretown, the Pemberton and New-York, the Vincland, the Smyrna and Delaware Bay, the Kent County, the Maryland and Delaware, with power to consolidate and amalgamate with other railroads in the States of New-Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware, as may be requisite to make a continu line to Baltimore, Maryland, and Norfolk, Virginia.

its terminus at Port Monmouth and Sandy Hook and

Two vessels now in course of construction are intended for the Chesapeake Bay. The passenger vessels

will be made with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Baltimore. The new line, they claim, will be 75 miles shorter than the Eric Hailway, and will run through the most fruitful regions of New-Jersey, Delaware, Mary land and Virginia. The capital sock of the road will be-\$1,000,000, and the bouled debt \$6,000,000.

the custody of the Union command-"It appeared as if all were to pass off

# A NEW TRUNK LINE WEST.

ROAD-NEW BOATS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The road owns and controls the ferry from Bayside, N. J., to Bombay Hook, Del., and the steamers between

New-York. For the purpose of facilitating its business the Company is now having constructed a number of large boats, one of which will be completed by the midof June. This boat will be named the Metropolis, and will be used excinsively for the transportation of freight between Sandy Hook and New-York. It will be 340 feet long and 87 feet wide, and will be fitted with tracks so that the train of 33 loaded freight cars which it is intended to transport, can be rolled on board, carried to this city, unloaded, reloaded and returned to Sandy Hook for removal to the West. This boat will cost \$200,-000, and will make the trip in two hours. Another boat that will ply between Bayside and Bombay Hook will transport 24 loaded freight cars, and cost \$150,000.

of the Company are intended to rival those of the Fall River line in luxury and expense.

The officers of the road say that it will, be complete!

# PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR IN SUMATRA. THE DUTCH TO DISCONTINUE OPERATIONS ON LAND

THE HAGUE, Monday, April 21, 1873. The Government has received dispatches from Sumatra announcing that at a council of war, before Atcheen, it was resolved to suspend operations by land until Autumn, as the monsoon rendered the receipt of supplies from the seaward precarious. The blockade of city, however, will be maintained until the resump tion of active hostilities.

UNTIL AUTUMN.

AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

REASSEMBLY OF PARLIAMENT-MR. FAWCETT'S DUB-LIN UNIVERSITY BILL-MR. PLIMSOLL PROSE-

LONDON. Monday, April 21, 1873. Parliament reassembled to-day. In the House of Commons Mr. Fawcett's bill abolishing ligious tests in the University of Dublin, passed its second reading.

Mr. Plimsoll having stated in one of his recently pub lished writings that the Livonia, belonging to Mr. Norwood, M. P., was unseaworthy, the latter began proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, which has granted the plaintiff's motion for a rule requiring the defendant to show cause against a criminal information

BEER RIOT IN FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

PRANKFORT-ON THE-MAIN, Monday, April 21, 1873. A riot occurred here to-day which lasted the whole afternoon, and is now only kept from breaking out again by the military. The wrath of the mob was directed against the beer sellers and makers. Several beer houses and breweries were gutted. The troops were called out and dispersed the rioters, but a renewal of the disturbance is feared to-night. The shops are closed, and the soldiers occupy the squares and guard the breweries. Several persons were injured, but no

#### THE COMING PARIS ELECTION. Paris, Monday, April 21, 1873.

Col. Stoffel has announced himself as a candidate for the vacancy in the National Assembly from

cant seat in the Assembly in favor of Baron Stoffel. M. de Rémusat's prospects are considered excellent.

OLD CATHOLICS TO ELECT A BISHOP. HONN, Monday, April 21, 1873. At a meeting of the Old Catholics in this

city, to day, it was resolved to proceed to the election of a Bishop at Cologne on the 4th of June. THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA.

HIS ARRIVAL AT HAVANA-HIS HOPES REGARDING THE REBELLION-PROCLAMATIONS TO THE REG-ULAR SOLDIERS, THE PEOPLE, AND THE VOLUN-TEERS. HAVANA, April 19 .- The new Captain-General

of Cuba, Picitain, arrived here yesterday, and was re-ceived with the usual formal ceremonies upon landing An immense concourse of citizens was present to wit ness the disembarkation. Not a cheer was uttered, not even for Spain, when the new Captain-General passed by the crowd, owing to rumors widely circulated that the Republicaus intended to make a demonstration. The Republicans, however, firmly denied any intention of doing anything of the kind. Nothing is yet known of Gen. Picitain's programme. The first measure will probably be the ordering of elections for deputies to the Cortes. At a reception given the new Captain-General he said he hoped he would soon be able to finish the rebellion, with the aid of the Loyalists. He has told the Quartermasters that he will see that they act correctly, Gen. Pieltain has apparently made a favorable impres

Captain-General Picitain has issued proclamations and addresses to the soldiers, the people, and the volunteers.
To the soldiers he says they will be called on to operate in the field all the time that it is possible. He wants them to make another energetic and decisive effort to crush the insurrection. To the people he says his mission is a difficult one, viz., " to restore peace, so that you can fully enjoy liberty, which as part of a great nation, no also free, because it has become a republic, you have the right to enjoy." He will require the cooperation of everybody that justice may be realized everywhere. To the volunteers he says: I" appreciate your patriotism, loyalty, and sacrifices, and count on your active co operation. I will always act as a loyal Spaniard, and give you my confidence. Consequently, you must trust me. United, our difficulties will decrease, and we will soon restore peace. If the insurgents repent we will ceive them with open arms as friends. If they prefe

to be enemies we will combat them unceasingly." Gen. Ceballos has issued farewell proclamations of the esual nature.

Gen. Primo Rivera has assumed the Captain-General ship of Porto Rico.

FOREIGN NOTES. The Welland Canal was opened for naviga-

tion yesterday. The Prince Edward Island Government having been defeated in the recent elections, has resigned. It is said that Herr von Stumm will be ap-

ointed Secretary of the German Legation at Wash Several persons who are known to have erved recently in the Carlist ranks have been arrested

The French Atlantic Cable is broken. The electricians of the Company believe the break to be at # distance of 230 miles from Brest.

The funeral of the late Baron Liebig took dace at Munich on Sunday last, and was attended by large number of distinguished persons, including the Rev. Dr. Döflinger.

The United States steamer Richmond has arrived at Havana, bringing the three sailors of the bark Union, which the Santiazo de Cuba authorities de-ivered upon the demand of the Captain of the Richmond.

President Thiers gave a reception, on Saturday bight, at the Patace of thetElysee. Mr. Schenck, the United States Minister to Great Britain, was presented, and was introduced to the President by Ministe

On the 23d of March alarming news reached the City of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to the effect that the slaves of several estates in Porto Novo de Cunha, to th number of 1,000, dissatisfied with the slow progress of emancipation, struck work and assumed at once a breatening attitude against their oppressors, arming themselves with knives, guns, sticks, and other convenient weapons, and proceeded to proclaim themselves free. The Government sent a detachment of soldiers, consisting of 50 infantry and 20 cavalry. On spriving at the scene of the disturbance a riot ensued between the consisting of 50 infantry and 20 cavalry. On striving at the scene of the disturbance a riot ensued between the military and the excited negroes; six of the latter and two of the former were killed during the meles. The negroes made such a stubborn resistance that the troops had to retreat, and a second telegram was sent for restricted to the same evening an additional force was distratched to the scene of disturbance. It was feared that the aparthy shown by the authorities would encourage the rest of the slaves along the Parahiba to join the movement. Great dissatisfaction is apparent among them.

THE STONINGTON RAILROAD DISASTER,

PROVIDENCE, April 21 .- The Railroad Commissioners have ordered an investigation relative to the railroad disaster, to begin on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock, at the railroad station in this city.

Of the seven victims of the disaster, four have not yet been identified. The wife of Jerry Creamer of Ees-

ton was here to-day to identify the body of her busband, but was not satisfied and resurned without it. She is not certain that he was on the wrecked train. of John Cakaban (a sailor who was on the train) was also here to-day, but the bodles are burned beyond recognition. Possibly one of the bodies may be his. Persons were here to-day from Ardington, Mass., in search of Miss Ansty Warren, who left her brother's house in Jersey City last Friday for Arington, via the Stonington route, and had not arrived. Taey found no means of stentification.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. . The Penobscot River is open to navigation.

... The proposition for the City of Bangor, Me., to

....The nuniversary of the proclamation of the Piffeenth Amendment was celebrated at tichmond. Va., resterday, with more than the usual pump, by the colored propie. The processor was the proper ever extension in Histonian, the line retunding about a mine and a half. An address was delivered to the multiple, in trent of the City Half, by the Mayor.